Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1802. [No. 486.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles,

P. G. MARSTELLER,
June 29 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 30 Auctioneer.

Just received from Norfolk, and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.
May 4. d

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a power in me vested, will be sold at public auction before the door of Prince William court-house in the town of Dumfries, on the first Monday in July next at 12 o'clock, for cash, that valuable TRACT of LAND, situate in the same county near Bacon Race meeting-house, containing about five hundred acres, part of a seven hundred acre patent granted to James Peake, and which five hundred acres of land was lately the property of Isaac Mc'Pherson, under a purchase made of Thomas Swan of Alexandria.

ABRAM HEWES.
June 8. ddf

NOTICE,

Whereas Certificates for Forty SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot described, have been either lost, mislaid or stolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all transfer of said stock is stopped with the Marine Insurance Company, and application is made for a renewal of said Certificates, of which all persons will be pleased to take notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates.
4283 at 4302 inclusive } Issued in the name of
4253 at 4262 ditto. } Joseph Cary.
4273 at 4282 ditto, issued in the name of Joseph Baynes Noble, and by those gentlemen respectively transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in whose name they at present stand.

June 29. d

Furniture by Auction.

The sale of Mr. David Easton's furniture advertised to take place on Wednesday next, is postponed till Saturday the 3d of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when will be offered for sale at the house now occupied by him, a variety of

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 29. Auctioneer.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

JUST RECEIVED,

By PETER NOWLAND,
HAIR DRESSER, ROYAL-STREET,
CLARK and HALL's

PACIFIC RAZORS,

With six blades to one handle, and a silver Guard to prevent cutting.

Gentlemen's Morroco SHAVING CASES complete, Japanned Dressing do. Ladies' WIGS and FRIZETTS of the latest fashion, just from London.

Also, an assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c.

June 26. eo6t

Cuthbert Powell

Has received per the Union, capt. Woodhouse from London,

A handsome Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he offers for sale, by the piece or package, at his store on King street, on the most moderate terms,

Amongst which are,

Superfine cloths and casimeres,
Irish linens, sheetings,
Bedticks, Osnaburgs,
Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,
Chintzes, callicoes, ginghams,
Muslins, long lawns, dimities,
Jeans, quiltings, &c. &c.

Also,

Best grain scythes,
Buttons, pins, and needles,
A few elegent guns,
Ladies' Fashionable kid shoes, &c. &c.

May 18. d12t2aw3w

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria County, of Saturday the 17th day of July next, in fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a credit that will be then made known, for notes with approved indorsers, negociable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum. The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in these divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY, } Com'rs.
JOHN DUNLAP,

June 17. ddf

NOTICE.

You that have accustomed yourselves for some time past, to getting over my fences and treading down my wheat and other grain, and more especially to such as are in the habit of getting into my garden, and orchard on Hunting Creek, and stealing therefrom my fruit and vegetables; I forwarn you, that you will be brought to disgrace and punishment before a court of justice, if you do not desist.

R. T. HOOE.
July 2. d

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.

June 14. dtdf

TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and store, on King-street, next door to Mr. Koones's tavern. Possession may be had the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
June 29. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

NOTICE.

THE SHIP

WILLIAM & JOHN;

THOMAS WOODHOUSE master; about two years old, built in this place by Mr. John Hunter, a fine strong well built, fast sailing vessel---(no accident happening) is intended to be in London to bring out the *Spring Goods*; will sail as soon from London as any vessel from that port for the United States, and intended a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.
JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to Messrs. James and John Wilson, London, the usual advance will be made, upon application to

JAMES WILSON.
July 3. d1m

FOR SALE,

2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
July 3. d

EDUCATION.

Jos. Cowing, Mathematician,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to open an ACADEMY on Monday the 5th of July, at his house near the head of King-Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay.---Where will be taught, the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping by single and double entry, Geometry, Trigonometry plain and spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, with the use of Hadley's Quadrant and Sextant, in finding the latitude by single or double altitudes of the sun, the longitude by lunar observations, Geography, Astronomy, the use of the Globes, Mechanics, Conic-sections, Optics, &c.

Also, Algebra and Fluxions, with their applications to the solutions of problems in the various branches of the Mathematics, will be taught according to the latest and most approved authors.

Terms—For English, Writing and Arithmetic, 5 dollars per quarter and 2 dollars entrance; Book-keeping, by single and double entry 8 dollars per quarter and 2 dollars entrance.

On the suggestion of many of his friends, J. C. inteends to fit up his house for the accommodation of youth to Board and Educate---Terms may be known by applying as above.

N. B. Those parents or guardians who may please to favor him with the care of their children, may depend that the strictest attention will be paid to their morals as well as education.

July 3. d3t

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE BRITISH BRIG

THOMAS,

Captain Drewry, expected to sail in 10 or 12 days. A few Hhds. of Tobacco would be received on freight, and the usual advance made upon it, if addressed to Thomas Middleton and Co.—immediate application must be made to

ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Who have for sale excellent CLARET in boxes of 1½ and 2 dozen each; a few Parmazan CHEESES of a superior quality, and a quantity of Italian MARBLE SLABS for Hearths.

June 28. d

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the thief or thieves who broke open my warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights ago, and stole one barrel of pork from thence, provided the proof is sufficient to convict the thief.

W. H.
5 mo. 14. d

LONDON, May, 10.

The debate on Friday, was one of the moſt intereſting in its nature, carried on with more animation, and was one of the moſt extraordinary in ſome of its reſults that ever we heard. The original propoſition, as our readers know, was to thank His Majeſty for having removed Mr. Pitt from his councils. An amendment was immediately moved by Lord Belgrave, in which Mr. Pitt was not mentioned by name, but which gave to the wiſdom, energy, and firmneſs of his Majeſty's Counſils during the late conflict, ſupported by the army and navy and the nation, the praiſe of having ſurmounted our difficulties, and attained that high degree of proſperity we now enjoy. After a very warm and long debate the amendment was carried by a great majority. So far there was nothing inconſiſtent or extraordinary; but after the amendment was diſpoſed of, another motion motion was made by ſir H. Mildmay, to thank Mr. Pitt by name for his pre-eminent ſervices. Mr. Fox immediately moved to add the names of the other miniſters during the late war, Earl Spencer, Lords Grenville and Roſslyn, and Meſſrs Dundas and Windham. This amendment was perfectly conſiſtent with, and indeed reſulted naturally from Lord Belgrave's amendment. His lordſhip moved, and the houſe agreed to expreſs their approbation of the wiſdom, energy, and firmneſs of his majeſty's councils. Now this muſt include all thoſe concerned in his Majeſty's councils, and of courſe the whole of the late adminiſtration, unleſs all the members of it, except Mr. Pitt, are to be conſidered as mere ſtop gaps, which Mr. Fox very juſtly ſaid no man could do. Well then by the adoption of Lord Belgrave's amendment, we contend, that the Houſe paſſed a vote of approbation of the conduct of all the late miniſters. But a member, after ſuch vote, choſing to ſpecify Mr. Pitt by name, Mr. Fox moved to add all the other miniſters by name. This amendment was negatived!!! and the motion for thanking Mr. Pitt alone, was agreed to. From this courſe of proceeding, the following inference will be drawn; that it was not ſolely Mr. Pitt's conduct, during his adminiſtration, that influenced thoſe who agreed to thank him, for the conduct of his colleagues was the ſame as his; but that theſe perſons took in their conſideration, alſo his opinions ſince the concluſion of his adminiſtration, wtih reſpect to the peace; opinions ſo diametrically different from thoſe of his colleagues. We have now to notice another inconſiſtency: the Houſe has, by a former vote, approved of the peace. Mr. Grey wiſhed, therefore, as Lord Belgrave's amendment had been adopted, which ſtates our difficulties to have been ſurmounted, and the country to be in a high ſtate of proſperity, to amend ſir Henry Mildmay's motion, by adding theſe words, "by which means (Pitt's pre-eminent ſervices to the country) the preſent adminiſtration were enabled to conclude a ſafe, honorable, and glorious peace."—This amendment was negatived!!

We leave it to our readers to reconcile if they can, theſe contradictions, and paſs on to two other meaſures little leſs extraordinary than thoſe we have already alluded to. A ſubſcription has been opened to erect a ſtatue to Mr. Pitt, for his ſervices during his adminiſtration, and his birth day is to be celebrated by a public dinner: Earl Spencer, one of thoſe who diſapprove of the peace, and of courſe are now hoſtile to Mr. Pitt's ſentiments and conduct relative to that event, in the Chair!

We received this morning the Paris papers of Thurſday laſt. They contain a confirmation, if indeed a confirmation were wanting, of the unfavorable diſpoſitions of France towards our commerce. The Miniſters of Police, and of the Interior, in conſequence of a report having gone abroad that Engliſh merchandize, particularly Engliſh pottery, was to be imported into France, have publiſhed two letters, formally contradicting the rumour; ſtating, that the law for prohibiting the importation of Engliſh manufactures continues to be in full vigour; and declaring that freſh orders have been given to the officers of the cuſtoms to adopt the moſt vigilant meaſures, not only to prevent all importation of Engliſh produce, but to diſcover the depots of ſuch merchandize as may have already been introduced.

Under ſuch circumſtances of prohibition, and under other circumſtances which we are about to mention, it is not to be wondered that the Stocks have fallen. There are ſeveral cauſes to which that fall is to be imputed; firſt, the hoſtility of France to our trade; ſecondly, the debates upon the Definitive Treaty, and the fears to which they have given riſe, that it may not be of long continuance; thirdly, that at this advanced period, the middle of May, the prompt, payments upon the Loan have been very trifling—that twenty-five millions ſterling in ſtock remain to be conſumed, and that the intereſt of money abroad is ſo much higher than it is here.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an order in Council for taking off all prohibitions to the export of gun-powder, ſaltpetre or any ſort of arms or amunition; of naval ſtores, of lignum vitæ, of copper, ſtaves, bars, rings, ſheets or nails; it alſo contained a proclamation appointing the general thanksgiving in Scotland on account of the peace to be poſtponed from the 1ſt to the 17th June, as the ſitting of the General Aſſembly to the Church of Scotland would on the former day interfere with the celebration.

The intentions of Government reſpecting the ſugar trade are ſaid to be, to reduce the import duty about 1d 1-4 per lb.; to place the refiners under the exciſe laws; and by way of compenſation for the above reduction, to lay a duty of three pence per lb. on all refined ſugars, and two-pence on all baſtard and ground ſugars. Refined ſugars for exportation are to be allowed to be locked up in warehouſes from whence they are to be exported free from the exciſe duty, with a bounty equal to the import duty, an additional bounty of lumps and loaves, and 1s. per. cwt. when the price of raw ſugar is 45s. excluſive of the duty, and another ſhilling when at 40s. The Weſt India merchants are divided in opinions reſpecting the utility of the above meaſure, which if adopted, will cauſe a great extenſion of the exciſe laws.

Letters from the continent ſpeak of various encampments by different Princes in Germany, &c. and a great military parade and preparation this ſummer.

TRANSLATIONS

From French papers to the 27th of April, received at Charleſton.

BORDEAUX, April 17.

The Principal Commiſſary of the Marine to the Editor of the Echo.

I ſend you, citizen, a copy of a diſpatch I have received from the miniſter of the marine, by which you will ſee that the government of the United States of America has decided that all the veſſels of that nation, before they proceed to ſea, ſhall be furniſhed with a bill of health, ſtating the ſtate of the health of the inhabitants of the port of departure and its neighborhood. You will remark, citizen, that this diſpatch is of the 23d of Pluvioſe laſt, (February 12) and if I have not hitherto given it publicity through the journals, it was becauſe I had reaſon to believe that the government of the United States would extend its hand to the execution of its orders; but the arrival of many American veſſels without bills of health, proves to me that the captains of that nation have endeavoured to elude a regulation of which the intereſt of humanity requires the complete execution. I pray you to inſert the diſpatch here joined in your journal, as well as the form of the bill of health, ſo that the merchants of this port, by having knowledge of it, may inform the owners of veſſels in the United States with whom they correſpond, that they ought to direct their captains to be very exact in furniſhing themſelves with bills of health, ſeeing that I ſhall act with great ſtrictneſs againſt all American veſſels, and they will have to undergo a quarantine, more or leſs prolonged, in the Iſland of Patyras. Such are the diſpoſitions agreed upon between the French and American governments, and I cannot depart from them, particularly in the approaching ſeaſon, which by reaſon of the hot weather, requires the moſt active attention.

AUGUSTE BERGEVIO.

The Miniſter of the Marine and the Colonies, to the Maritime Prefect at Rochfort.

I make known you, citizen prefect, that the government of the U. States of America has proviſionally determined that all the veſſels of that nation, before they proceed to ſea, are bound to be furniſhed with a bill of health, making known the ſtate of the public health in the port of departure and its neighborhood.

This meaſure has for its object to ſecure American navigators from the delays which they have ſometimes ſuffered in our ports from the ſuſpicions too lightly founded, and under this view it alſo intereſts the commerce of France. I ſend you herewith a printed copy of the patent or certificate which is to be delivered. This certificate is to be ſigned by the collector and naval officer, and is to be legaliſed by the commiſſary of commercial relations or conſuls of; the power to the ports of which the veſſel is bound, if there are any in the port of departure.

It is eſſential to remark, that in the United States there are no collectors but in the following ports, viz Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire; Newbury-Port, Salem, Beverly, Boſton, New-Port, Providence, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, (N. C.) Charleſton, (S. C.) and Savannah, as theſe officers are at the head of their cuſtoms, they are only at the moſt important ports; in the others, there is only a naval officer; of courſe, the certificate will only bear his ſignature. In thoſe places where lazaretto's are eſtabliſhed, the officers of health ſhould alſo give their atteſtation. It is to be hoped that the congreſs in its approaching ſeſſion, will make theſe certificates obligatory, and will paſs laws relative to health. In conſequence, I invite you citizen prefect, to make this known to the adminiſtrators of the different ports, in your department, and to require that they demand from every veſſel coming from the U. S. this certificate, or the bill of health with which they ought to be furniſhed, and to regulate their admiſſion into our ports conformably thereto, and to the laws eſtabliſhed relative to health.

A true copy, DECRES.
The vice admiral, Marine prefect.
MARTIN.

Form of the certificate.

United States of America. Diſtrict of

To all who ſhall ſee theſe preſents.

We, the collector and naval officer in the port of by virtue of theſe preſents, certify and make known, that the captain, officers, ſailors and paſſengers of the named the loaded with and of which is captain; and with the number of officers, ſailors and paſſengers ready to depart for the port of or ſome other place beyond the ſea, are all in good health, And we certify further, that in this port or its neighborhood.

Given under our hands, and the ſeal of the cuſtom-houſe, of the day of and in the year of our Lord and in the year of the independence of the United States,

A. B.
C. D.

SALEM, June 29.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

By Capt. Andrews.

A Britiſh Packet arrived at Martinique the 5th inſt. bringing intelligence that a fleet had ſailed from France with 11,000 troops on board, bound for the Windward Iſlands, and they had been 32 days out on their paſſage. Martinique is to be delivered up to the French on the 27th of July—an event which is regretted by many of the French inhabitants, who fear that the preſent tranquillity will not be permanent, and that new ſcenes of diſtreſs await the long afflicted iſlanders. Numbers of the Britiſh merchants were preparing to leave the iſland on account of its approaching reſtoration to France. The lateſt accounts from *Guadaloupe* were that the Negroes at *Baſſeterre* had been completely quelled. They would have held out longer, had not their proviſions failed. The inhabitants who had fled to the Saints, Dominique, &c. were returning, with confidence in the firm eſtabliſhment of the French power.

Laſt evening arrived the ſchooner Cynthia, captain J. H. Andrews, from Martinique, where he left (at St. Pierre) the following veſſels:—Brigs Nancy, Barker, Salem; Oliver, Stone, Kennebeck.—Schooners, Samuel, Gridler, Marblehead; Milford, Saunders, Wiſcaſſet; Eliza, Rider, Plymouth; Speculation, Geming, Philadelphia; ——, Strange, Freetown. The ſhip Betſey, John Blackler, was at Fort Royal. The ſchooner Peggy, Greenough, ſailed for Newburyport, the 7th inſt. The Sally, Procter, of this port, from Cayenne and Surinam, touched at Martinique, and proceeded to leeward for a market.

Captain Andrews gives the following account of the diſaſters of the ſchooner Little John, Crocker, of Edenton:—Being on her homeward paſſage from St. Vincent's, on the 16th of May, in lat. 3[illegible] 30, long. 78, was upſet in a very ſeve[illegible] ſquall and filled with water: a boy nam[illegible] ed Charles Richards, being in the cabin [illegible] the time, was unfortunately drowned. After the maſts, pumps, and part of th[illegible] deck had given away, the ſchooner right[illegible] ed; and the crew, after being on th[illegible] wreck 44 hours, were taken off by th[illegible] ſchooner Venus, of Bermuda, bound to Martinique, where ſhe arrived on the 6th of June. Two of the crew of the Little John came paſſengers in the Cynthia—*Market dull at Martinique*—FISH, dollars; LUMBER 22; FLOUR 9; BEEF 12; PORK 15.

The Minerva, captain Samuel Peters, of this port has arrived at Baltimore in 5 days paſſage. Off the Capes of Virginia ſpoke the ſhip American Hero, from St. Ilem for Alexandria, all well.

The Franklin, Butts, of this port has arrived at Alexandria.

BALTIMORE, July 1.

Arrived this evening, ſhip Smallwood, capt. Sanford, 123 days from Batavia. The Union, capt. Porter of and for Baltimore, ſailed in company with the Smallwood, parted off Java head the 10th of March. The ſhip Fanny, capt M'Allister, of Philadelphia, ſailed with them for England,

Left there ſhips Columbia, Dixon, Philadelphia; Providence, Taylor, do. Henry, Barton, Salem; and William, Felt, ditto.

May 27, lat. 10 56, long. 12 7, W. ſpoke ſhip Eliza,, of Boſton, capt. James Odel, to Surinam, for Canton, out 30 days.

30th, lat. 6 31, S. long. 12 7, W. ſpoke ſhip Suſannah, of Hamburgh, capt. Crowd, from the Iſle of France, bound to Hamburgh, who informed us that ſhip Rebecca, capt. Deale, ſailed from Batavia 10th March, and Apollo, Thurſton, was nearly ready to ſail.

June 19, lat. 28, N. long. 59 28, W. ſpoke brig Venus, capt. Webb, from Philadelphia bound to Tobago, out 20 days.

Arrived ſchooner William, capt. Pitt, 6 days from New-Providence.

Arrived ſch'r Hermione, capt. Shaw. Came out of Havanna June 1, in company with ſch'r Nautilus, Biſhop, for Jamaica, through the old Straights, and ſchooner Chance, Weſt, which ſhe parted with the 9th June off Abacco, bound to Jamaica alſo—after waiting on and off Havanna two months, in expectation of being permitted to enter daily.

NORFOLK, July 1.

Arrived the barque Mary, capt. Cordis, 14 days from Grenada.

Arrived the brig Induſtry, capt. Standin, 40 days from Bourdeaux.

June 22, in lat. 34, 34, long. 61, 05, ſpoke the brig Juno, of New-London to Martinique, 8 days out.

June 26, in lat. 36, 54, long. 73, ſpoke the ſhip Vigilant, capt. Bowen, bound to Havre-de-Grace, from Baltimore, 2 days out.

The ſhip Herkimer, capt. Joy, to ſail for New-York, the 16th May.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

Anniverſary of American Independence.

Yeſterday was obſerved as a day of feſtivity by the friends of American liberty in this town.—The WASHINGTON SOCIETY walked in proceſſion to the Preſbyterian meeting houſe, attended by the DEBATING SOCIETY and a number of reſpectable citizens, where an excellent and appropriate addreſs was delivered by col. C. Simms—Afterwards the Societies and citizens repaired to the Epiſcopal church when they were again gratified with an oration well ſuited to the occaſion by Mr. A. W. Grayſon, a member of the Debating Society. The Waſhington Society returned to Gadſby's Hotel, where, with a number of others, they partook of an elegant dinner, after which the following toaſts were drank.

1. The day we celebrate, which teaches a uſeful leſſon to thoſe who inflict, and to thoſe who feel oppreſſion.

2. The true ſpirit of '76.

3. The memory of gen. Waſhington—firſt in war, firſt in peace, and firſt in the hearts of his countrymen.

4. The memory of thoſe Heroes who were martyrs to the cauſe of American Independence.

5. The remnant of brave Patriots who

were deſtined to ſurvive the perils and enjoy the fruits of their revolutionary ſtruggle.

6. The Conſtitution of the United States, founded upon the principles which conducted the revolution, and maintained by the ſpirit which atchieved it.

7. The Preſident of the United States.
8. The Vice-Preſident and Congreſs.
9. The Judiciary of the U. S.
10. The Heads of Departments.
11. The Militia of the U. S.
12. The Navy and Army of the U. S.
13. The Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures of the U. S.
14. The Clergy throughout the United Sntes—The teachers of peace on earth and good will towards men.
15. The friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.
16. The American Fair—may they reward with their ſmiles the mind that reſpects and the arm that protects them.
17. The Town of Alexandria.

[We anticipate the pleaſure of having it in our power to publiſh the addreſſes delivered by the orators of the day.]

New York, July 3.

It will amaze our readers to be informed that Bonaparte has at laſt reached the acme of his ambition. Before this time, we preſume, he has been declared perpetual Conſul. We found this opinion upon a printed handbill received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiſer laſt evening from Havre by the ſhip Herkemer, of which the following it a literal tranſlation. Not having our regular file of French papers, we are unable to aſcertain upon what pretext the Government has judged it neceſſary to adopt a meaſure ſo aſtoniſhingly bold, and prehaps ſo pregnant with danger. In our next, it is probable, we may have it in our power to preſent the public with ſome particulars reſpecting this very important circumſtance.

NOTICE.

The Mayor of Havre informs the inhabitants of this city that the Regiſters preſcribed by the arrête of the Conſuls of the 20th inſtant, to collect the votes of the citizens upon this queſtion. *Shall* NAPOLEON BONAPARTE *be Conſul for life?* are opened at the Secretary's office of the Municipality, and will be cloſed the 3d of next month.

Similar Regiſters are likewiſe to be opened at the Secretary's office of the Sub-prefecture, at the Regiſtry of all the Tribunals, and at the office of the Notaries.

At the city-hall of Havre, the 25th Floreal,* year 10 of the French Republic.

SERY, MAYOR.
TAVEAU, SECRETARY.

*15th May.

Laſt evening arrived at this port the ſhip American, Sherry, in 40 days from Liverpool, having performed her voyage in 90 days. She brings London papers to the 17th May, incluſive. An intelligent gentleman, who came paſſenger, informs us it was the general opinion in England that a diſſolution of Parliament would take place about the middle of June, and that Mr. Pitt (who was becoming very popular) would be reinſtated in the premierſhip. A ſubſcription for a ſtatue in honor of the Ex-Miniſter was opened and very liberally ſupported. Mr. Addington, it was rumoured would be called up to the Houſe of Peers.

Debates on the Definitive Treaty continue to occupy a great part of the Engliſh newſpapers; and the election of Bonaparte to the Conſulſhip for life gives riſe to much political ſpeculation.

France, our informant adds, perſiſts in the interdiction of Britiſh manufactures, and employs her influence to produce the ſame effect with thoſe powers over which ſhe has any controul. Buſineſs at London and Liverpool very dull in conſequence of the Peace.

Extract of letter from the captain of an American veſſel at Tunis to his owners in N. York, dated April 10th, 1802.

"Weſt. India produce is now on the riſe, and very little in the market except what belongs to Mr. EATON, who returned from Legborn on the 12th of March. One reaſon of our laying ſtill here is, the proſpect of a rupture between this Regency and the Dey of Algiers. This circumſtance may prove favorable to us: When Rogues fall out, honeſt men ſtand a better chance. The Dey of Algiers has forbidden his ſubjects trading with this Regency on pain of death."

The following are among the toaſts drank at the late annual election of officers to the Grand Lodge of the State of R. Iſland:—"As Maſons we are equal—but let us remember that government cannot be ſupported without laws, magiſtrates and obedience. May univerſal Maſonry be the only univerſal Monarchy and may its chain link all mankind in the bonds of friendſhip. The Square in action, the Level in conduct, the Plum line in rectitude, and the Compaſs in prudence to all men. Our Siſters. May they imitate our grandmother Eve in every thing, but her diſobedience to the Almighty. Tho' laſt, not leaſt—The memory of our illuſtrious Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON, the father of his country, the ſupporter of its laws, and the friend of mankind.

From a London paper of May 6.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

After the unequivocal diſpoſition which the French have ſhewn on all occaſions to wreſt every thing to their own advantage, and to make the moſt unbounded pretenſions, it was particularly incumbent on the miniſters of this country, in negociating the Treaty of Amiens, to have laid down very ſtrongly in it principles and rules by which the relations of peace and amity (to uſe a hacknied phraſe) were to be guided.

The more of the Treaty of Amiens is conſidered, the more will the neglect of this precaution be felt and lamented. Well may it be ſaid that this treaty reſembles no paſt tranſaction of a Diplomatic nature. If we call it by the ſame name of a *Definitive Treaty*, it is only from the poverty of language or the inaccuracy of our ideas.

In truth, it will be found on careful examination, and on practical experience, that the treaty of Amiens, is a mere armiſtice. The parties late in actual conflict have ceaſed to fight, and have occupied certain poſitions. Nothing is ſettled but the mere ſtate of poſſeſſion. As to the mode of exerciſe of reſpective properties and claims; as to all the old rights and uſages of neighborhood, (the points about which ſo great a part of the *poſitive* Law of Nations muſt be converſant,) every thing is left abſolutely unſettled. Nobody knows what he is to do, what he is to poſſeſs in quiet.

Formerly, when ancient treaties were renewed and confirmed on the reſtoration of peace, the late belligerents knew on what footing they ſtood. At preſent they are abſolutely ignorant of the extent of their own rights, or the pretenſions of others. Nay, in fact the confuſion will be greater from the inevitable mixture that will ariſe of claims ſet up on a pretended natural right, and the practice formerly exiſting by poſitive convention.—That the French will, as uſual, ſet up the natural rights of nations to conteſt many of ancient indubitable privledges, every man of common obſervation is aware.—They did ſhrewdly in aboliſhing all the treaties. They knew that the natural rights of independent nations furniſhed an inexhauſtible fund of claims to be ſupported by general reaſoning, while the fair and recogniſed interpretation of treaties would have circumſcribed their ambition.

It is not that we have the ſmalleſt doubt that the claims of the French will, in many caſes, be deſtitute of equitable foundation. We muſt calculate the extent of the French claims, not by equity, but by power. Power is the common weight and common meaſure of the Republic.—For inſtance, we do not ſay that the French will have any juſt right to interfere with our Indian dominion, in conſequence of the abrogation of the convention of 1787, concluded between Mr. Eden (now Lord Auckland) and the Count de Montmorin. That convention explained what the French acquired by the 13th article of the treaty of Verſailles in 1783. It was favorable to the French, but in the abolition of all former treaties the French have deprived themſelves of the benefit of the immunities conceded. But will they not bring forward the ſame claims on other grounds? in a word there is, in this and other queſtions, matter of infinite concernment, (which may be the ſource of new wars, and may preſent a pretence whenever wanted,) left totally at large.

It is not more that much new and valuable right has been given up to France, or abandoned by England in the general abrogation of former treaties, than the very unſatisfactory and critical relation now ſubſiſting, that we lament.—General reaſoning, it is ſaid, however, will ſupport all our juſt rights and refute thoſe of the enemy. We never heard an obſervation ſo unworthy of a ſtateſman. The advantage and the very object of a treaty is to put an end to general reaſoning; if it does not ſo, it is an abſurdity. Treaties are the reſult of general reaſoning. They are poſitive Laws among Nations, which like the municipal laws of a ſtate, fix and define rights and duties, and baniſh every thing arbitrary. A ſtipulation is better than an argoment, inſomuch as it ſhews what has already been argued and ſolemnly enacted. If between nations, as between the ſubjects of individual ſtates, poſitive law is aboliſhed, there is an end of all juſtice: caprice or force is then the Law!

To prove how vague how incomplete, how illuſory the thing called a *Definitive Treaty* is, we have only to mention the treaties enumerated, renewed and confirmed by the Treaty of 1783:—they are the treaties of Weſtphalia, of 1648; the treaties of Nimeguen, of 1678; of Ryſwick, of 1697: of Utrecht, in 1713; of Baden, of 1714; of the Tripple Alliance of the Hague, 1717; the Quadruple Alliance of London, 1718, the treaty of Peace of Vienna, 1738; the Definitive treaty of Aix La Chapelle, 1748; and that of Paris, of 1763. Every olone which is conſigned to the duſt by the treaty of Amiens, without a ſingle monument to tell what they were. It is perfectly well known that theſe treaties conferred mutually many rights and privileges, contained conditions calculated to preſerve tranquility and rules for the deciſion of future diſputes, Theſe were moſt important chapters in the general Law of Europe—and they are all cancelled; they are abſolutely at an end! Long uſage had created a belief that Peace placed us where we were at the beginning of the War; and as Treaties always did ſo in a political view, this popular notion ſet the advantages of Peace in a more agreeable light.

If there was any difference formerly, it was in an iſland more or an iſland leſs.—The difference at leaſt was palpable and intelligible. The eſtate was the ſame; and whether a little corner was taken off here or added there, the manor, on the whole, was what for ages it had been.—Now indeed the boundaries are the ſame, but the title deeds are thrown into the fire. No man knows by what tenure he holds, under what ſervitude, by what laws of neighbourhood, what cuſtom. He cannot turn himſelf round on his own eſtate, but he finds the ſubject of a quarrel from new and undecided pretenſion. A captious, ambitious rival, who has artfully deprived us of our title, will next proceed to diſpute our moſt practical rights. The whole property is thrown into litigation.

We conclude, therefore, that, as a *Definitive* Treaty, the Treaty of Amiens is without any parallel. We aſſert, without fear of contradiction, that almoſt every thing, that properly ſpeaking conſtitutes the *Code of Peace* between nation and nation, muſt form the ſubject of new Negociation, inſtead of being completed to moſt practical purpoſes as in former caſes, by a Definitive Treaty of Peace *renewing former Treaties*. Here War ceaſes, Peace *does not* begin, and the Treaty of Amiens is the only one in modern times, in which the obſervation of the ancient Hiſtorian is literally applicable. Every thing is yet to be negociated, and when we conſider the character of our rivals and the talents of our Miniſters, we cannot doubt in whoſe favor the reſult will prove. It is indeed the greateſt Negociation this country ever was engaged in, that lies before us. It is not one Treaty that is to be negociated; it is an entire *new Code* of public law that is to be formed—ſuch is the ſovereign will of the French Republic—ſuch the implicit ſubmiſſion of the Britiſh government.

A letter from a gentleman in Edinburg (Scotland) to his correſpondent in this town (Trenton) ſtates, that "the BOX made of the Oak that ſheltered the great Sir Willam Wallace, after the battle of Felkerk," which was preſented by the Earl of Buchan to the late Gen. Waſhington, with a requeſt that he would paſs it, on the event of his deceaſe, to the moſt deſerving Character in this country, but which was returned to his Lordſhip, is now in the hands of an American gentleman at Edinburg, for the purpoſe of being tranſmitted to DR. RUSH, of Philadelphia, agreeable to his Lordſhip's determination. *(Trenton Fed.)*

A CAUTION TO SCOLDING MISTRESSES.

"GOOD economy much depends upon the good management of a family. I have often ſeen, and long have been convinced, that a mild and diſpaſſionate is much more efficacious and ſalutary, than a ſevere and rigorous diſcipline. If you would prevent faults in your domeſtics, take care that you *ſee but few*; never animadvert on trifles, nor appear diſcompoſed at accidents, nor reprove real faults in a paſſion.

"Mrs. Teaſy, who has no daughters of her own, has brought up ſeveral girls, whom ſhe took out of poor families; but ſhe complains, ſhe never yet has had one but who was a vexation to her. They do her more miſchief than all their work is worth, and tho' ſhe is always talking to them, ſhe cannot make them mind her. Her complaints are partly true; but the fault is her own, for ſhe ſpoils all her girls by eternally fretting at them. If Betty happens to turn over the ſwill pail or break a mug, by ſtumbling acroſs the broom, which Mrs. Teaſy in her hurry, has left in her way, the old lady is in a rage. "There, you careleſs drab! I Knew you would do ſo: You are always breaking things. You waſte and deſtroy more than you earn. I had rather do every thing myſelf. I never will ſet you to do any thing as long as I live." And ſo Betty ſits down——"What! you baggage! have you nothing to do?——Go, fetch the creampot and turn the cream into the churn. How you handle it—I know you will break it, as you do every thing elſe." The poor girl, in a trepidation of carefulneſs and anxiety, lets it fall ſure enough. It is daſhed into fragments, and the cream ſcattered round the floor. "O la! you naſty trollop.—I never ſaw any thing like this. Juſt ſo you do every day. I cannot keep my hands off from you." Thus with tongue and claws, ſhe frightens poor Betty almoſt into fits. Nine tenths of the miſchief which the girl does, is through an exceſſive caution to avoid it. Her mind is never calm, nor her nerves ſteady, becauſe her miſtreſs is always blaming, ſcolding and threatning. By degrees, however, the girl becomes hardened. If ſhe breaks an article, when Mrs. Teaſy is not preſent, ſhe ſecretes it. If enquiry is made, ſhe lies to prevent diſcovery,"

MARRIED, at Newport, Mr. *John A. Shaw*, to Miſs *Elizabeth Muchmore*.

If JOHN had happineſs before,
By wedlock he has gain'd MUCH-MORE.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

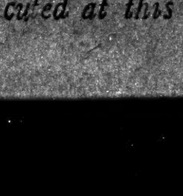
ARRIVED.

Brig Racheal, Hale, Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Brig Hannah, White, Curona.
—— Union, M'Cobb, Jamaica.

FOR NORFOLK,



THE PACKET
MARGARET TINGEY,
JOB PALMER, maſter—

For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board at Vowells' Wharf.

The above Packet will take freight for any of the Northern States; ſhe will carry from 450 to 500 barrels.

July 6. d2teo

Notice is hereby given,

To the ſtockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital ſtock of ſaid Bank is this day declared; which will be ready to be paid to them or their legal repreſentatives on Thurſday next the 8th inſtant.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.

July 5. d4w

JUST RECEIVED

And for ſale by the ſubſcriber,

A ſmall conſignment of

Claret of the firſt quality, in boxes of 30 and 36 bottles,

Sweet Oil, Capers, Olives, Brandy fruit and Ratafia Cordial.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

June 30. en3t

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

—

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

—

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluoralbus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

—

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease, If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders, They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamiltin's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

—

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

—

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

—

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

—

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

—

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

—

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

—

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

—

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

—

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Plaasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Frederickſburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

County of Alexandria, April 23, 1801.

Was taken up and committed to this jail, as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself ISAAC, and says he belongs to a Mr. *Henry Griffith*, of Loudoun county, near the Red-House: he is about 40 years of age, of a low stature, and slim made: had on an old brown coat, jacket and breeches of negro cotton. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBEL,
May 15. 1aw Jailer

In the case of James Gillies a Bankrupt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the creditors of James Gillies a bankrupt, that on Tuesday the 13th day of July, 1802, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, at the Court House in Alexandria, a Certificate of discharge will be given to the said bankrupt, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary by the said creditors or either of them.

By order of the honorable William Kilty, chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 29th day of June, 1802.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.
June 30. d13t

FOR SALE,

At Mount Vernon, on the 20th day of July, and continue till all is disposed of, for cash, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of almost every description, some valuable PAINTINGS and PRINTS; also a pipe of choice old MADEIRA WINE.

Notice is further given, that all persons having claims against the estate of *Mrs. Martha Washington*, late of Fairfax county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscribers, with vouchers therefor, and every one indebted to the same are desired to make immediate payment.

THO. PETER,
G. W. P. CUSTIS, } Executors.

—

The executors of Gen. Washington will avail themselves of the above opportunity, and offer for sale on six months credit, a number of

VALUABLE CATTLE,

the greater part of them from imported stock, about five hundred head of sheep, and nearly the same number of hogs, together with one elegant CHARIOT and COACHEE, with harness compleat for four horses, also four carriage and two riding HORSES, with a number of Farming Utensils, Camp Equipage, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

THE EXECUTORS.
June 24. ddf

PROPOSALS

Under seal, for building a Jail in the County of Washington,

WILL be received at my office at Stille's Hotel, until Wednesday evening the 7th July next—A plan of the Jail, the references thereto, and the manner in which the work is to be executed, may be seen there at any time.

Not having determined whether the building will be contracted for in the lump or divided into branches, the proposals must be made in the following manner—Where one or more persons united, wish to undertake the whole building and to find the necessary materials, they must be particular in specifying on what terms each kind of work will be done; that is to say, an estimate of the cost of each kind of work, and also, the quantity and cost of each material, separate and distinct.

Proposals will be received from such as wish to undertake the Stone cutters, Stone masons, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Iron-work, or digging the foundation, they finding the necessary materials, stating the cost of the workmanship, the quantity and cost of each material.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS.

Will also be received for furnishing on the spot the necessary quantities of Free Stone, of Granite, or rough Stone, Bricks, Lime, Timber, Sand and Iron.

DANIEL C. BRENT.
Washington, June 30. (Jy 2.) d5t

For Private Sale.

The whole of my property situated on Princess street, in the Town of Alexandria, consisting of 4 good dwelling houses with sufficient lots attached to each.—They will be sold together or separate as may suit persons inclined to purchase.—For terms apply on the premises to

HENRY M'CUE.
June 22. d3tco

JUST RECEIVED,

SOME EXCELLENT

Glouceſter CHEESE,

and for sale by the subscriber at the corner of Duke and Fairfax-streets.

GEORGE KILTON.
June 24. eod6

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